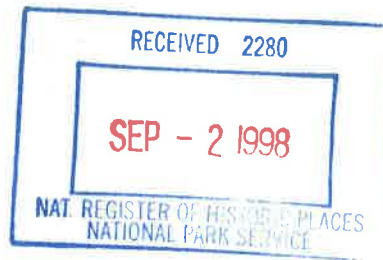


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1221

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Jefferson City National Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1024 East McCarty Street ☐ not for publication N/A

city or town Jefferson City ☐ vicinity N/A

state Missouri code MO county Cole code 051 zip code 65101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination

☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property

☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant

☒ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally ☐ (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Karen Thomas Tappan, Federal 8/31/98
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Department of Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the National
Register

☐ other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

10-1-98

Jefferson City National Cemetery
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☐ district
☒ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
4	0	structures
2	0	objects
9	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Second Empire

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Limestone

roof Slate

other Iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☒ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Architecture

Period of Significance

1867-1942

Significant Dates

1867

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Meigs, Montgomery C.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☒ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository

Department of Veterans Affairs

Jefferson City National Cemetery
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.0

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	16	573070	4269800
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

☒ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant, National Cemetery System
organization Department of Veterans Affairs date August 31, 1998
street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone (202) 565-4895
city or town Washington, D.C. state zip code 20420

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of Veterans Affairs
street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone
city or town Washington, D.C. state zip code 20420

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson City National Cemetery
Cole County, Missouri

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION (Continued)

MATERIALS

Foundation: Stone

Other: Marble

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Jefferson City National Cemetery is located at 1024 East McCarty Street, Jefferson City, Missouri, in Cole County, about 1/4 mile east of the State Capitol. The grounds are rectangular in shape and were originally enclosed by a paling fence with cedar posts whitewashed, which was replaced with an ashlar stone wall with a stone coping constructed circa 1871. The main entrance is on McCarty Street on the north side of the cemetery and is protected by a double iron gate with limestone pillars, constructed in 1937. Along the south wall is an additional entrance. A wrought-iron fence, 4 feet 6 inches high and containing pickets 5 inches apart, was installed in 1938 for 214 feet, 3 inches along McCarty Street and for 40 feet along Locust Street, including a drive gate 10 feet in width and a pedestrian gate 3 feet, 5 inches in width. Along the main avenue, about one-third of the distance of the ground, is a circle for the flagpole, which was erected in 1926. As one enters the cemetery through the main gate on McCarty Street, the lodge and utility building are to the left, and the rostrum is located directly north at the opposite end of the main avenue.

Graves were originally marked by headboards, painted and lettered, that were later replaced with upright marble headstones. The cemetery officially closed in 1969. As of July 31, 1998, there were 1,600 sites used for the interment of 1,671 casketed remains and 29 sites used for the interment of 41 cremated remains. As of July 31, 1998, there were 34 gravesites available (32 reserved) for the interment of casketed remains and 4 sites available for the interment of cremated remains.

The lodge was constructed in 1870 from a design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, and is Second Empire in style. It is an L-shaped ashlar stone structure with stone quoins and a slate-covered mansard done in varying hues of hexagonal slate with small gabled dormer windows. The first floor contains an entry porch, a living room, dining room, and kitchen, and the upper story contains three bedrooms and a bath. The lodge also contains a full unfinished basement. The kitchen, 11 feet by 14 feet, was added in 1931 on the west side and duplicates the original stone quoining. The windows on the first story are six-over-six double hung, while the upper story windows are double hung two-over-two with a single vertical muntin. The front porch was enclosed in 1934.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Jefferson City National Cemetery
Cole County, Missouri**

Section number 7 Page 2

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The ashlar limestone two-story utility building, 16 feet by 48 feet 7 inches, was constructed in 1937. The roof is composition tar and gravel. This building contains a tool room, a garage, and public restrooms and replaced a frame cart house and a brick tool house, woodshed and public toilet with a tin roof.

The rostrum, located along the northern stone boundary wall, was constructed in 1942. During the early 1940's, similar rostrums were being built throughout the National Cemetery System. It is constructed of limestone with an ashlar stone base in a revival design with Doric columns in the front and three classic Roman arches on the back. There is a highly detailed limestone parapet wall at the top.

There is one commemorative monument in the Jefferson City National Cemetery. The obelisk memorial is constructed of limestone, erected in 1868, and is located between Sections 7 and 9. The inscription on the base of the obelisk on the east side reads as follows:

THE REMAINS OF THE MEMBERS OF
COMPANIES "A," "G," AND "H," 39 REGIMENT
MISSOURI VOLUNTEER INFANTRY WHO
WERE KILLED IN ACTION AT CENTRALIA
MO. ON THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER
1864, ARE INTERRED

On each side of the obelisk of the monument are inscribed the names of these soldiers.

WEST SIDE:

Major A. V. E. Johnston
Capt. James A. Smith, Co. A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson City National Cemetery
Cole County, Missouri

Section number 7 Page 3

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

NORTH SIDE:	Pvt.	Colay, Wm.	Co. G
	"	Googh, Henry T.	"
	"	Greenfield, Robt. L.	"
	"	Glahn, Joseph S.	"
	"	Hardin, John W.	"
	"	Jenkins, Chas. M.	"
	"	Knepper, William	"
	"	Labus, Anthony	"
	"	Marquett, Louis	"
	"	Matteson, Chas.	"
	"	Moore, John	"
	"	Montgomery, J. C.	"
	"	Ross, Wm. A.	"
	"	Stalcup, Jas.	"
	"	Sellers, Jas. C.	"
	"	Smith, William C.	"
	"	Spires, Robert E.	"
	"	Straghan, Edward	"
	"	Simoner, Peter	"
	"	Prussell, James W.	"
	"	Vandiver, Algernon M.	"
	"	Vaden, Joseph N.	"
	"	Vanosdale, Geo. W.	"
	"	Whitelock, Wm. T.	"
	"	Webdell, Jonathan	"
	1st Sgt.	Henry F. Porter	Co. H
	Pvt.	Bulager, Patrick	"
	"	Coats, Chas. W.	"
	"	Dingle, Wm.	"
	"	Dingle, Saml. L.	"
	"	Denny, Wm. A.	"
	"	Dexhimer, Wm.	"
	"	Ford, Bennett, Jr.	"
	"	Henry, James M.	"
	"	Kline, Charles	"
	"	Miller, Frederick	"
	"	Pilgrim, Conrad	"
	"	Renden, Chas. E.	"
	"	Shuler, Windfield	"
	"	Stevenson, Benjamin	"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson City National Cemetery
Cole County, Missouri

Section number 7 Page 4

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

EAST SIDE:	Pvt.	Spicer, Jno S.	Co. A
	"	Slaughter, Isaak	"
	"	Stuteville, Jas. O.	"
	"	Selby, Emmitt H.	"
	"	Shoemaker, Wm.	"
	"	Simler, Daniel A.	"
	"	Welbaum, Chas.	"
	"	Welbaum, David	"
	"	Waddill, Jas. H. B.	"
	"	Williams, Richard	"
	"	Waugh, Thomas	"
	"	Willis James	"
	"	Wood, John R.	"
	"	Wise, Christopher C.	"
	"	Zimmerman, Alfred	"
	Sgt.	George W. Miller	Co. G
	"	William M. Lair	"
	"	David N. Dunn	"
	"	John Donohoo	"
	Corpl.	James S. Gunby	"
	"	Jacob R. Wexler	"
	"	Levi D. Sherwood	"
	"	Leander P. Burt	"
	"	David Riggs	"
	"	William F. Loar	"
	Pvt.	Adams, Geo. W.	"
	"	Bell, Samuel	"
	"	Bishop, Charles	"
	"	Christman, Wm.	"
	"	Collier, Oscar	"
	"	Cristein, John L.	"
	"	Christman, Phillip	"
	"	Drennan, Wm.	"
	"	Dunbar, Homer	"
	"	Deen, Sylvester H.	"
	"	Elston, Robt. P.	"
	"	Evans, Eleazor	"
	"	Edwards, James S.	"
	"	Floor, Wm. G.	"
	"	Forsythe, James	"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson City National Cemetery
Cole County, Missouri

Section number 7 Page 5

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

SOUTH SIDE:	Sgt.	Wm. G. Elliott	Co. A
	"	Joseph W. Nisbit	"
	"	Mesheck B. Long	"
	"	Jno. C. Reynolds	"
	Corpl.	Jasper May	"
	"	Canada Keller	"
	"	Elijah E. Eitel	"
	"	Andrew W. Walters	"
	Pvt.	Adams, Josiah	"
	"	Bragg, Geo. W.	"
	"	Byrd, Ochmile O.	"
	"	Braden, Jno. N.	"
	"	Corbin, Wm. H.	"
	"	Capps, Andrew J.	"
	"	Canada, John L.	"
	"	Cook, Geo. W.	"
	"	Cunningham, Porter	"
	"	Denton, Andrew	"
	"	Graves, David R.	"
	"	Graves, John B. W.	"
	"	Hayward, Alfred B.	"
	"	Hine, Valentino	"
	"	Hargrove, Benjamin	"
	"	Hanlin, John	"
	"	Hanlin, Granville	"
	"	Jeffers, Wm. H.	"
	"	Keller, Henry	"
	"	Lorton, Daniel	"
	"	Morrow, Joseph H.	"
	"	Miles, Edwin T.	"
	"	Musick, Mark S.	"
	"	Mock, James, R. P.	"
	"	McClannan, Traverse	"
	"	Norton, William	"
	"	Osborn, Eli F.	"
	"	Polly, Adolphus B.	"
	"	Parsons, Alfred S.	"
	"	Reed, Jacob	"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson City National Cemetery
Cole County, Missouri

Section number 7 Page 6

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The men were killed on September 27, 1864, in a fight with rebel bushwackers at Centralia, Missouri. The day of the battle began calmly enough in the north central Missouri town of only 100 residents. At the edge of the Centralia prairie, the notorious guerrilla fighter Bill Anderson was camped with about 350 men. During the forenoon, the guerrillas moved into Centralia, where they plundered the depot and houses. Shortly afterward, they attacked a passenger train, killing 23 discharged and furloughed Union soldiers and abusing the other 125 passengers. Anderson and his men then mounted their horses and rode back to the camp. At 3 p.m., Major A. V. E. Johnson and his 39th Infantry reached Centralia in pursuit of Anderson. The men were badly mounted on inferior horses and mules and armed with Enfield muskets and muzzle loading guns which fired an ounce ball and were equipped with bayonets. The only revolvers or sabres among the regiment were carried by the commissioned officers. Johnson was warned of Anderson's cunning by the city of Centralia, but the officer chose to press the attack. Forming with 122 of his men on the open prairie before Anderson's force, he began an advance against an opponent hidden in the woods. The Union soldiers were new recruits and fired wildly and irregularly in the face of the deadly barrage laid down by Anderson's experienced guerrillas. The fight, possibly one of the shortest in the Civil War, lasted only two minutes. Of the 122 volunteers 108, including Johnson, were killed. Only two of Anderson's men died, with three seriously wounded, and others slightly hurt. After the battle, the Centralians gathered the dead and brought them to the depot. A number of the bodies were taken to Mexico, Missouri, for burial and the others, 79 in number, were buried in a long trench near the railroad in Boone County, 1/4 mile from the railroad station at Centralia. The ground was donated to the Government by the North Missouri Railroad Company, at whose request the bodies were allowed to remain, they agreeing that the ground would be forever cared for, free of expense to the United States. The burial site was enclosed by a plank fence and a limestone monument, 15 feet high, was erected nearby. Several years later, the trench was opened and the remains were removed to the national cemetery in 1873. The limestone monument was also moved and marks the gravesite to this day.

The numbers shown for contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

Buildings: Lodge, utility building

Sites: Cemetery

Structures: Gates (2), perimeter wall, rostrum

Objects: Centralia monument, flagpole

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Jefferson City National Cemetery
Cole County, Missouri**

Section number 8 Page 7

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Jefferson City National Cemetery is significant under Criteria A and C and is an important component of the multiple property submission of Civil War Era National Cemeteries. It is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the Civil War, and under Criterion C, because the lodge represents a distinctive prototypical design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, who was acclaimed as a master architect of civil works projects for the Quartermaster Corps. The cemetery is also significant beyond the Civil War era, as it includes the remains of veterans associated with every war and branch of service who have served their country throughout its history.

The period of significance ends in 1942, the year that the rostrum was constructed.

Unlike the rest of the country, the Civil War in Missouri did not begin in 1861, but was a continuation and a blend with border warfare beginning in the mid-1850's centering upon control of the Kansas Territory.

Subsequent to the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 (Lincoln was a distant fourth out of four candidates among Missouri voters), efforts to take Missouri out of the Union had met much of the same results as those in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee; that is, "secession" conventions had determined that sufficient cause did not then exist for separation of the respective states of the upper south from the Union, but it was also clearly a mandated directive that these states (including Missouri) were not to participate in efforts to coerce seceding states back into the Union.

The flash-point for new hostilities in Missouri came on May 10, 1861, when 700 members of the state militia encamped on the present day site of the Campus of St. Louis University, were surrounded and compelled to surrender at gun point by 7,000 Federal troops. As the prisoners were marched through the streets of St. Louis, their relatives and friends turned out to protest these actions and were fired upon by the Federal troops. In this event, which became known as the "Camp Jackson Massacre," 23 civilians were killed, including women and children, and 73 civilians were wounded. The indiscriminate fire of the Federal troops may best be illustrated by the fact that one bystander, who feared for his life, dove into a ditch to cover the body of his young son with his cloak, was future Union General William T. Sherman.

As a result of the Camp Jackson Massacre, the Missouri General Assembly met in overnight session and effected legislation establishing the Missouri State Guard, and giving other broad powers to Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson. A great many enlistments in the Missouri State Guard date from May 10 or 11, 1861, when word of the slaughter of civilians in St. Louis passed by telegraph to county courthouses all across the state of Missouri.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Jefferson City National Cemetery
Cole County, Missouri**

Section number 8 Page 8

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

It is worthy to note that on May 6, 1861, only days before the Camp Jackson Massacre, citizens of Jefferson City gathered for a political rally at the main commercial intersection of High and Madison Streets in the capital city. So many citizens attended that the crowd completely filled the intersection, finally forced by its very numbers to move north along Madison Street to the bluff which is the present location of the Missouri Executive Mansion. Reaching the bluff, the citizens erected a "liberty pole" upon which they unfurled a flag which resembled the first national flag of the Confederacy and which had seven stars present in a configuration which clearly contemplated the addition of stars representing states yet to secede. The Missouri General Assembly, hearing of the rally, adjourned its session and joined citizens on Madison Street. Ladies of Jefferson City families paraded on the balcony of the Bayse family mansion at the corner of Madison and Water Streets.

It was becoming clear that sufficient forces of the new Missouri State Guard could not be gathered quickly enough to defend Jefferson City from large numbers of Federal troops approaching from St. Louis. Consequently, the legislature and state officials, together with some 500 members of the Governor's Guard (Cole County units of the Missouri State Guard) effected a removal of all the persons and paraphernalia of state government from Jefferson City in the early weeks of June 1861.

On June 15, Federal troops arrived at Jefferson City in gun boats, led by the steamer *Iatan*. The "Secession Rag" (the old Missouri state flag) was taken from atop the Missouri State Capitol building and replaced with the Stars and Stripes. All the Federal troops were members of the Home Guard from St. Louis who had recently been federalized under order from General Nathaniel Lyon. All their orders were given in German.

From June 15, 1861, until well after the termination of hostilities in 1865, Jefferson City was under martial law. Three churches in the city were closed and their ministers deported because of assertions of disloyalty against those congregations by the occupation authorities.

Jefferson City was the home of three generals: Major General John Walker, Confederate States Army, who was son of the first state treasurer of Missouri; Major General Mosby Monroe Parsons, Confederate States Army, who was a Jefferson City lawyer and state senator, and whose father had been private secretary to Thomas Jefferson; and Brigadier General Thomas L. Price, United States Army, who was a conservative Unionist and who had been the first mayor of Jefferson City.

The most significant military activity around Jefferson City during the Civil War occurred in the first days of October 1864, when the Army of Missouri approached the city under the command of General Sterling Price. Many of the men in Price's army were from Cole County, and it was expected that a battle would take place for possession of the capital city. For unknown reasons, Price's army did not

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Jefferson City National Cemetery
Cole County, Missouri**

Section number 8 Page 9

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

seek a general engagement, and instead moved west and northwest, eventually engaging in the battles of Westport and Mine Creek. This was the last significant effort by Confederate troops to wrench control of Missouri from Federal occupation.

Jefferson City was also the scene of several major veterans reunions following the war, most notably including a state-wide meeting of the United Confederate Veterans in 1882, the central event of which was a parade down High Street led by a seven-foot, four-inch tall Confederate veteran carrying the Stars and Stripes.

The Jefferson City National Cemetery, containing 2.0 acres, was established in 1867 and the land purchased from Israel B. Read and his wife for \$800, by deed dated December 7, 1867. There are records of burials as early as 1861, principally those among the militia organizations from Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Apparently, the site was used as a cemetery for several years prior to its establishment as a national cemetery. Records state that it appeared that approximately 350 interments had been made prior to 1867.

Later, the remains of Union soldiers buried near were removed to the national cemetery from locations in Warrensburg in Johnson County; Sedalia and Georgetown, in Pettis County; Otterville and Boonville, in Cooper County; Glasgow, in Howard County; Brunswick, in Chariton County, Smithton, and other places. By 1868, about 641 interments had been made.

Henry Brown, a discharged corporal of Company A, Forty-second Regiment of Infantry, was apparently the first superintendent. His appointment was dated July 16, 1868.

Ernestine Schmidt, who died on January 1, 1893, was the wife of Fred Schmidt, who served as superintendent of the cemetery prior to 1918. Records do not contain names of superintendents prior to that year.

Logan Bennett, one of the original founders of Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri, was interred in the national cemetery on October 18, 1933. Private Logan was a member of Company K, 65th U. S. Missouri Colored Infantry, one of two regiments which after the war, gave generously of their funds which they received for their services, to establish a school for blacks in Missouri. Through the sacrificing of these soldiers, \$5,510.50 was collected to begin Lincoln University. Bennett died on October 15, 1933, at the age of 91. Bennett Hall, a dormitory on campus, is named in his memory. The school was founded in 1868. His wife, Josephine, who died on December 13, 1944, is buried with him in Section 8, Grave 769B.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Jefferson City National Cemetery
Cole County, Missouri**

Section number 9 & 10 Page 10

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

National Cemetery System Microfilm Records

Department of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office

Report of Inspector of the National Cemeteries of the United States for 1869

Report of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries for the years 1870 and 1871

Holt Dean W. American Military Cemeteries. North Carolina. McFarland and Company, Inc., 1992.

Hawkins, Robert L., III, Attorney-at-Law, Jefferson City, Missouri

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Cemetery System has used the existing boundaries of the cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson City National Cemetery
Cole County, Missouri

Section number PHOTO Page 11

JEFFERSON CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY

Cole County, Missouri

Therese T. Sammartino, photographer

Date of Photographs: May 13, 1997

All negatives are stored with Technical Support Service (401B), National Cemetery System,
Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420

VIEW OF: Main entrance gate, view looking
south

NEG. NO. 3615-6

PHOTO 1 of 19

VIEW OF: Lodge, south elevation

NEG. NO. 3615-9

PHOTO 7 of 19

VIEW OF: Gate along south wall and rostrum

NEG. NO. 3615-19

PHOTO 2 of 19

VIEW OF: Lodge, east elevation

NEG. NO. 3615-8

PHOTO 8 of 19

VIEW OF: Flagpole, view looking south

NEG. NO. 3615-15

PHOTO 3 of 19

VIEW OF: Utility building, northwest elevation

NEG. NO. 3615-13

PHOTO 9 of 19

VIEW OF: Perimeter wall, view looking
southwest

NEG. NO. 3615-17

PHOTO 4 of 19

VIEW OF: Utility building, west elevation

NEG. NO. 3615-11

PHOTO 10 of 19

VIEW OF: Lodge, north elevation

NEG. NO. 3615-7

PHOTO 5 of 19

VIEW OF: Utility building, southwest elevation

NEG. NO. 3615-12

PHOTO 11 of 19

VIEW OF: Lodge, west elevation

NEG. NO. 3615-10

PHOTO 6 of 19

VIEW OF: Utility building, east elevation

NEG. NO. 3615-14

PHOTO 12 of 17

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Jefferson City National Cemetery
Cole County, Missouri**

Section number PHOTO Page 12

VIEW OF: Rostrum
NEG. NO. 3615-20
PHOTO 13 of 19

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northeast
NEG. NO. 3615-24
PHOTO 17 of 19

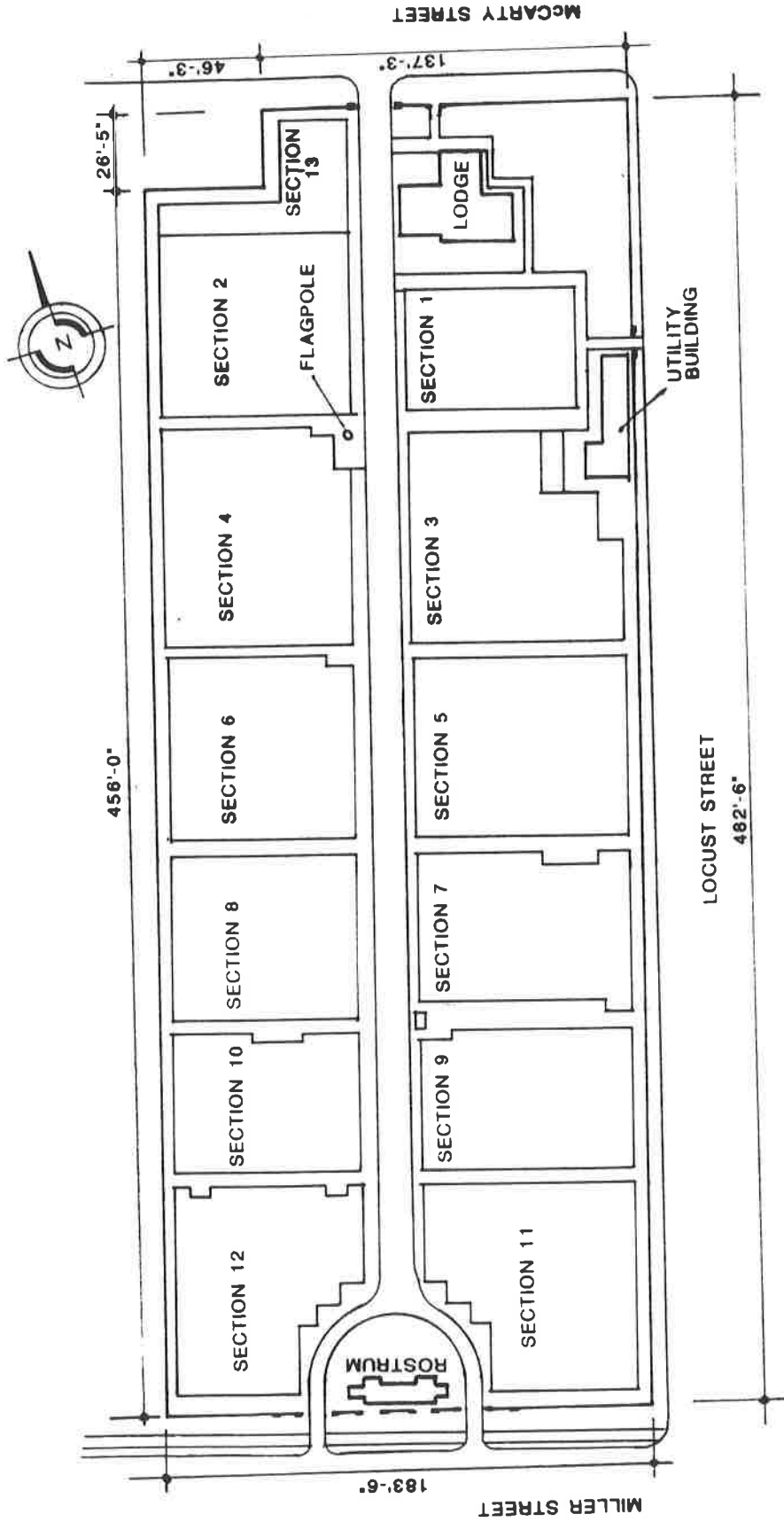
VIEW OF: Centralia monument
NEG. NO. 3615-18
PHOTO 14 of 19

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southwest
NEG. NO. 3615-24
PHOTO 18 of 19

VIEW OF: Graves of Ernestine Schmidt and
John Grisham
NEG. NO. 3615-21
PHOTO 15 of 19

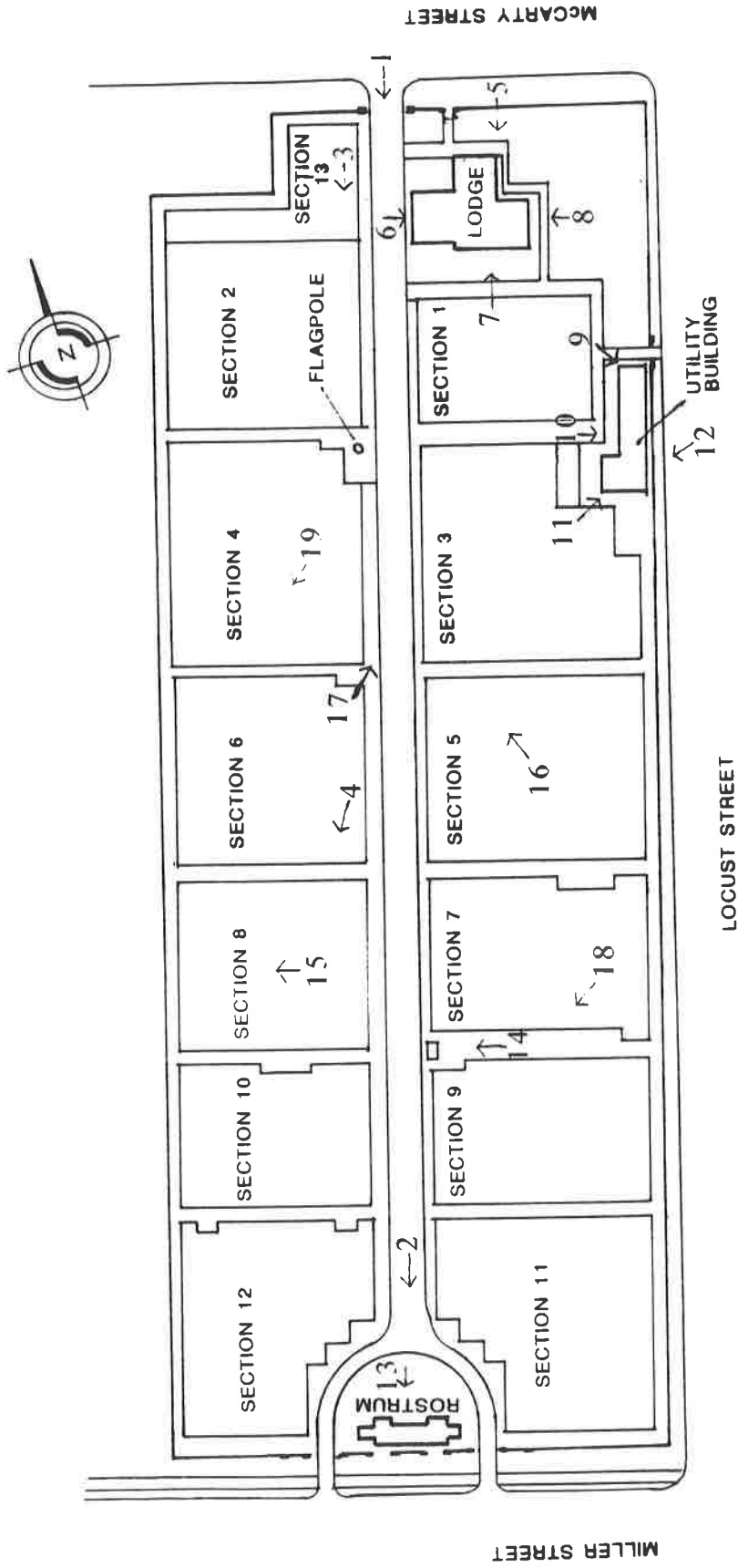
VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southwest
NEG. NO. 3615-16
PHOTO 19 of 19

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 3615-23
PHOTO 16 of 19



NOT TO SCALE

Base Map Jefferson City National Cemetery Cole County, Missouri



NOT TO SCALE

Note: Numbered arrows correspond to the views in the accompanying photographs

Sketch Map Jefferson City National Cemetery Cole County, Missouri

